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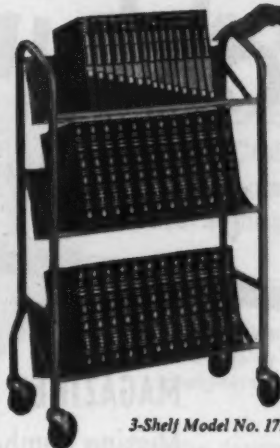
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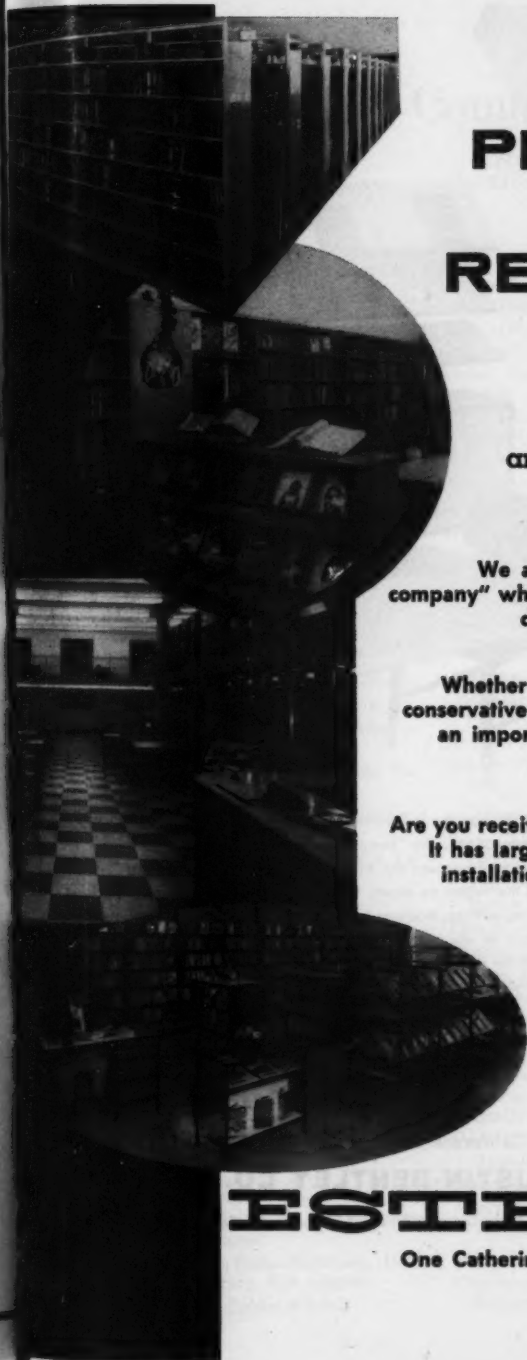
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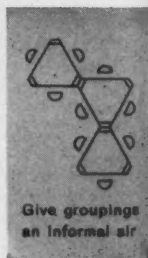
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# California's Master Plan for Higher Education: 1960-1975

by T. C. HOLY

BETWEEN 1940 AND 1959 the number of births in the United States rose from 2,360,399 to 4,298,000, an increase of 82 per cent. During this same period the births in California increased from 114,483 to 355,288, which is 210 per cent. The significance of these increases as they relate to higher education in the nation was first highlighted by a study made in 1953 by Ronald B. Thompson for the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers entitled, *College Age Population Trends, 1940-1970*.<sup>1</sup> When the number of native born in the state plus the number immigrated are translated into projected full-time enrollments in California institutions of higher education, the results are these: full-time enrollment, which was 225,615 in the fall of 1958 in the state's public and private institutions of higher education, is expected to increase by 1975 to 661,350, or nearly three times the number in 1958. The estimated percentage increases by segments are: junior colleges, 176; state colleges, 357; University of California, 227; private colleges and universities, 190; and for all institutions, 190. In comparison it is interesting to note that in the eleven-year period 1948-1958, the full-time enrollment increases in all institutions in the state amounted to 35 per cent. In addition to the full-time students, defined as those taking 12 or more units of work, part-time students in 1975 are expected to number about 375,000.

In the light of these figures it is not surprising that the Legislature as well as the governing boards, their staffs, and interested citizens, were concerned about how the state should proceed if it is to provide adequate educational opportunity to these large numbers of young people. In 1919, 1931, 1947, and again in 1953, the Legislature authorized general studies in the field of higher education. The two most recent of these appeared in 1948 and 1955 respectively and were entitled, *A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education*,<sup>2</sup> and *A Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education*.<sup>3</sup> Both of these studies have had a significant influence on the development of

<sup>1</sup>Ronald B. Thompson, *College Age Population Trends, 1940-1970*. (Columbus, Ohio: The Ohio State University, 1953).

<sup>2</sup>Monroe E. Deutsch, Aubrey A. Douglass, and George D. Strayer, *A Report of a Survey of the Needs of California in Higher Education*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1948).

<sup>3</sup>T. R. McConnell, T. C. Holy, and H. H. Semans, *A Restudy of the Needs of California in Higher Education*. (Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1955).

higher education in the state and are still widely used. For example, the state scholarship program discussed later in this article was first recommended in the 1948 report and the new State College Board of Trustees created by the 1960 Legislature likewise was first recommended in the 1955 report. In addition other important recommendations found in these two reports have been approved and thus have influenced the course of higher education in California.

A third study of particular significance in dealing with this matter was made by the Liaison Committee of The Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education in 1956. This report is entitled, *A Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California*,<sup>4</sup> and includes priority lists for new state colleges and campuses of the University of California as well as a list of areas where new junior colleges are needed. Using the state colleges priority list as a point of departure the Legislature in 1957 established four new state colleges, two of which were put into operation in 1959-60. Also in 1957, The Regents of the University approved the establishment of new general campuses of the University in the top three areas on this priority list. To date sites have been acquired for two of these.

With this general background, and in the light of the introduction in the 1959 session of the Legislature of twenty-three bills, three resolutions and two constitutional amendments designed to (a) either establish or study the need for new institutions, (b) change the functions of existing ones, and (c) change the present structure for the organization, control and administration of publicly supported higher education in the state, the Legislature that year unanimously approved Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 88. This resolution requested the Liaison Committee of The Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education to

... prepare a Master Plan for the development, expansion, and integration of the facilities, curriculum, and standards of higher education, in junior colleges, state colleges, the University of California, and other institutions of higher education of the State, to meet the needs of the State during the next 10 years and thereafter. . . .

As to the plan for this study, the Liaison Committee, according to the terms of the resolution quoted above, was responsible for its direction. It created as the group responsible for actually making this study a committee of eight which was called the Master Plan Survey Team. This consisted of two representatives each from the junior colleges, state colleges, University of California, and the private colleges and universities. The chairman, chosen by the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University, was Dr. Arthur G. Coons, President of Occidental College in Los Angeles. This was a most fortunate choice.

The Liaison Committee also approved the problems to be studied and in addition authorized the Survey Team to set up technical committees in six

<sup>4</sup>H. H. Semans and T. C. Holy, *A Study of the Need for Additional Centers of Public Higher Education in California*, prepared for the Liaison Committee of the California State Board of Education and The Regents of the University of California. (Sacramento: California State Department of Education, 1957).

special areas. These committees, like the Survey Team itself, included representatives of each of the four segments and had the responsibility of preparing reports in each of these areas for the use of the Master Plan Survey Team. It is interesting to note that despite widely divergent views held by different members of the Team as to how higher education in California should develop in the future, the sixty-three recommendations made to the Liaison Committee were approved by the Team *without a single dissenting vote*.

The recommendations of the Survey Team were considered for four days by the Liaison Committee in December, 1959. With minor modifications these recommendations were approved by the Liaison Committee, which in turn recommended them to a joint meeting of The Regents and the State Board of Education on December 18, 1959. After considerable discussion this action was unanimously approved:

BE IT RESOLVED by The Regents of the University of California and the State Board of Education, in joint meeting assembled, that the accompanying recommendations of the Liaison Committee, based upon the report of the Master Plan Survey, be approved in general principle.

## II

Of the some sixty-three recommendations thus approved by the two boards, only those requiring legislative action are to be our concern here. In a special session of the Legislature called in 1960 by the Governor, the following recommendations of the Master Plan Survey Team were considered:

1. A Constitutional amendment to be approved by the Legislature for submission to the electorate with these major provisions:

a. Precise statement of the functions of each of the three publicly supported segments of higher education in California. In the case of the University of California it is to be the sole authority in public higher education to award the doctoral degree in all fields of learning except it may agree with the state colleges to award joint doctoral degrees in selected fields.

b. The creation of a State College Board of Trustees patterned after The Regents of the University of California with respect to number, length of terms, method of appointment and autonomy.

c. The creation of an *advisory* Coordinating Council of twelve members, made up of three representatives for each of the three public segments and the private institutions, to be advisory to the governing boards and to the appropriate state officials.

2. Expansion of the existing State Scholarship Program and modification of it to permit retention of scholarships awarded students who first go to a junior college. In addition, establishment of new state scholarship programs to:

a. Provide subsistence grants to holders of existing state scholarships.

b. Provide fellowships for graduate students primarily for the purpose of diverting more college graduates into teaching.

3. Assist the junior colleges by:

a. Gradually increasing state support for current operation from the existing approximately 30 per cent to 45 per cent by 1975; and

b. Providing state funds for capital outlay either through grants or loans or both.

4. Completion without delay "and in any event construction to be started not later than 1962" of the three new campuses approved by The Regents in 1957 in the San Diego-La Jolla area, the Southeast Los Angeles-Orange County area and the South Central Coast area.

5. Establishment of new state colleges (these to be in operation by 1965) as follows:

a. In the vicinity of the Los Angeles International Airport.

b. In the San Bernardino-Riverside Area.

6. Greatly increased salaries and expanded "fringe benefits" to make college and university teaching attractive as compared with business and industry.

### III

After deliberation and debate, the Legislature took the following actions on the recommendations submitted to them:

1. Approved the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters in November 1960 which would enable the Legislature to set terms up to eight years (instead of sixteen years as included in the Master Plan recommendation) for the new State College Trustees. At present these terms can be for only four years. The voters of the state approved this amendment in November.

2. Passed, and the Governor signed, Senate Bill 33 which incorporates practically all the remaining items included in the recommended constitutional amendments.<sup>5</sup> This bill originally passed the Senate by a vote of 36 to 1, and the Assembly with certain amendments by a vote of 70 to 0. Among its chief provisions are:

a. The delineation of the functions of the junior colleges, state colleges, and the University of California with minor modifications from the Master Plan recommendations. In the case of the University of California, as indicated above, it "has the sole authority in public higher education to award the doctoral degree in all fields of learning, except that it may agree with the state colleges to award joint doctoral degrees in selected fields."

b. The creation by statute of a new State College Board of Trustees of twenty members, sixteen to be appointed by the Governor and four to be ex officio members. Included among the first members on the new board are the present members of the State Board of Education who "shall serve ex officio as and among the first appointive trustees." The statute further provides for the transfer of the present fourteen state colleges to its jurisdiction on July 1, 1961.

<sup>5</sup>The Legislature designated this as the Donahoe Higher Education Act in honor of Assemblywoman Dorothy M. Donahoe who sponsored the resolution authorizing the Master Plan Study.

c. The declaration in the statute, again in keeping with the Master Plan recommendations, that "the University of California is the primary state-supported academic agency for research." The bill further provides that in the state colleges "Faculty research is authorized to the extent that it is consistent with the primary function of the state colleges and the facilities thus provided for that function." Further, the bill states that the "primary function of the state colleges is the provision of instruction for undergraduate students and graduate students, through the master's degree, in the liberal arts and sciences, in applied fields and in the professions, including the teaching profession."

d. The provision that, in addition to the University's having sole authority to award the doctoral degree, it has "exclusive jurisdiction in public higher education over instruction in the profession of law, and over graduate instruction in the professions of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and architecture."

e. The provision that the State College Trustees "shall have full power and responsibility in the construction and development of any state college campus, and any buildings or other facilities or improvements connected with the State College System."

f. The bill continues the existing relationship between the public junior colleges and the State Board of Education, which board "shall prescribe minimum standards for the formation and operation of public junior colleges and exercise general supervision over public junior colleges."

g. Modified the Master Plan recommendations for a twelve member Coordinating Council by adding three public members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill gives this council the same responsibilities as were recommended in the Master Plan Survey report, which briefly stated are:

(1) The Council shall be "advisory to the governing boards of institutions of public higher education and to appropriate state officials."

(2) It shall review the annual budget and capital outlay requests of the University and the State College System and present comments on the general level of support sought.

(3) It shall interpret and advise appropriate authorities on the application of the "different functions of public higher education" and submit to the Governor and to the Legislature at each session a report which "contains recommendations as to necessary or desirable changes, if any, in the functions and programs of the several segments of public higher education."

(4) The Council is to develop plans "for the orderly growth of public higher education" and make "recommendations on the need for and location of new facilities and programs."

h. The bill appropriates \$131,860 from the General Fund for the period ending June 30, 1961, to get the new machinery under way.

3. Passed the following resolution to give the new State College Trustees autonomy beyond that now held by the State Board of Education with respect to the state colleges:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 16, which states it to be the policy of the Legislature to give the Trustees of the State College System "... a large degree of flexibility in determining the most effective use of funds available for higher education in the state colleges ..." and that "... it is the desire and intention of the Legislature that budget bills hereafter enacted shall provide for the state college system certain exemptions presently granted to the University of California. ..."

4. Passed Assembly Bill 10 which amends the existing state scholarship law as follows:

a. Increases the maximum number of state scholarships from 2,560 to 5,120 by 1964.

b. Increases the maximum award from \$600 to \$900.

c. Permits an award winner who elects to go first to a junior college to have his scholarship held in trust for not to exceed two years and three months.

d. Repeals the terminal date of July 1, 1964, for the scholarship program.

5. Approved without appropriation new state colleges:

a. In the Los Angeles area, vicinity of International Airport.

b. In the San Bernardino—Riverside area.

6. Appropriated three million dollars to the University of California subject to release by the Director of Finance "... for campus planning and development including real property acquisition as may be determined by the Governor, Board of Regents and Director of Finance ..."

7. Appropriated funds for a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent increase of academic faculty salaries in the state colleges and the University of California.

8. Referred for Interim study, with report to be made to the 1961 session of the Legislature, the various bills to provide state funds to the junior colleges for current operation and for capital outlay as recommended in the Master Plan Survey Report. This referral was accompanied by House Resolution 22 which states "That the Assembly of the State of California recognizes its obligations to the junior colleges in increased assistance to the junior colleges in both capital construction funds and increased operating expenses. ..."

#### IV

Among the recommendations approved by the two boards and most of which they have authority to implement, the following, given in substance, are believed to be of greatest significance:

1. Under existing admission requirements about 15 per cent of all public high school graduates meet University admission requirements, and some 45 per cent meet those of the state colleges. These percentages are reduced to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  respectively.

2. The percentage of undergraduates in the lower division of both the state colleges and the University be gradually decreased ten percentage points below that existing in 1960 by 1975. (This is estimated to be 51 per cent in both segments in 1960).

3. The standard utilization of classrooms in the junior colleges, state colleges, and the University of California shall not be less than 30 scheduled class hours per week with class enrollments after the first month of the term averaging 60 per cent of room capacity. For teaching laboratories the comparable figures are 20 and 80 per cent respectively.

4. The scheduling of instructional facilities be centrally controlled on each campus with such exceptions as may be approved by the appropriate governing board.

5. The two governing boards reaffirmed their action taken in joint session on April 15, 1959, that "No new state colleges or campuses of the University other than those already approved shall be established until adequate junior college facilities have been provided. . . ."

7. Reorientation of present doctoral programs offered by California institutions be undertaken to insure that those receiving the doctoral degree and planning to enter college and university teaching possess the qualities not only of scholars but of scholar-teachers.

8. Reaffirms the long-established policy that the state colleges and University of California shall be tuition free to all residents of the state. The distinction between "tuition" and "fees" is: "tuition" is defined as student charges for teaching expense, whereas "fees" are charges to the students for services not directly related to instruction, such as health, counseling other than that directly related to the student's educational program, placement services, housing, recreation, and the like.

9. Each system devise a fee structure and collect sufficient revenues to cover such operating costs as those for laboratory fees, health, intercollegiate athletics, student activities, and other services not directly related to instruction.

10. The operation of all such ancillary services for students as housing, feeding and parking be self-supporting.

## V

Two of the Technical Committee reports mentioned earlier in this paper give some information on libraries. The Technical Committee on Institutional Capacities and Area Needs made a study of the relationship of the enrollments and library seating capacities in the junior colleges, state colleges and the University of California. That study is summarized in the following excerpt taken from the Master Plan Report:

Of the sixty public junior colleges for which library capacities were obtained, thirty-five, or 58 per cent will have, after completion of assured construction, at least ten per cent as many library study stations as capacity for full-time students. Five of the thirteen state colleges and four of the five major University of California campuses will have at least one-third as many library study stations as capacity for full-time students. The American Library Association's minimum standards for library seating capacities vary according to the kind of institution. For junior colleges, the Association recommends a seating capacity of from 10-25 per cent, while

for colleges and universities, it recommends a seating capacity of at least one-third of student capacity.

The Technical Committee on Costs of Higher Education in California requested the California Library Association "... to provide the Committee with some estimates of the total cost of a "model library" for a junior college, state college and a campus of the University. ..." for different sized enrollments. The Association did appoint a committee of seven under the chairmanship of Alan D. Covey, then President of the Association. The substance of that committee's report will appear as an appendix to the Technical Committee report which is now in page proof.

The Donahoe Act passed by the 1960 special session of the Legislature and which is based on the Master Plan report includes two provisions which have library implications. These are as follows:

(1) Reference is made earlier in this paper to the provision in the Act which authorized faculty research in the state colleges "... that is consistent with the primary function of the state colleges and the facilities thus provided for that function."

(2) Section 22553 of this Act states: "The university may make reasonable provision for the use of its library and research facilities by qualified members of the faculties of other institutions of public higher education in this State."

In addition to the above, the recommendation mentioned earlier in this paper that both the state colleges and the University of California gradually decrease the percentage of undergraduates in the lower division by ten percentage points by 1975 is designed to divert lower division students who would normally be enrolled in the state colleges and the University to the junior colleges. This recommendation together with that for higher admission requirements in both the state colleges and the University also mentioned earlier is expected to divert some 50,000 lower division students to the junior colleges by 1975. This diversion will no doubt have implications for larger and better libraries in the junior colleges.

## VI

The new State College Board of Trustees had its organizational meeting on August 12, 1960, at which time it elected Louis H. Heilbron, President of the State Board of Education, as its chairman. The most urgent responsibility of the new board is the selection of its chief executive officer.

To transfer completely from one jurisdiction to a newly formed one an educational operation which in 1959-60 had 49,711 full-time students and 38,371 part-time students, and which for the fiscal year 1960-61 has state appropriations of \$62,446,714 for current expenses and \$39,434,213 for capital outlay, is obviously a sizable job. Only time will tell how successful this "new deal" in California higher education will be, but the support which it has had during the period of development from the governing boards and their staffs, the Legislature and other state agencies, the press, organized groups and lay citizens, augurs well for its launching.

Charles F. Lummis, Litt. D.  
Librarian Extraordinary  
and Founder of the Bibliosmiles

by DUDLEY C. GORDON

THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE Charles F. Lummis sought to attain the Greek ideal which the Romans expressed as *Mens sana in corpore sano*. That he reached his goal is attested by his achievements as archaeologist, ethnologist, architect-builder, athlete, founder of the Southwest Museum, frontiersman, hunter, fisherman, and breaker of wild horses. Much as he prided himself for having grown from a consumptive youngster into a man with muscles like steel springs, it was in the mental world of the bookman that he excelled. He was thoroughly at home in the realm of books, their production, care, and use. In fact, I know of no man in history who had more wide-spread experience in written communication. No man has surpassed him in skillful performance in so many aspects of the art of bookmaking.

Chiefly known as a Southwestern author of books that have remained in print as standard for over thirty years, it is now generally appreciated that he performed creditably as a writer of advertising copy, ballads, biography, brochures, columns, description, encyclopedic treatises, editorials, essays, folklore, forewords, history, humor, letters (2,500 per year), librarian reports, pamphlets, poetry, science, short stories, songs, and travel. (Would that he had lived long enough to add an autobiography.)

When he was invited in 1905 to become Librarian for the City of Los Angeles he countered the protest, "But he hasn't graduated from a library school," with the query, "Isn't there a place in a library for an author and business man?" When he accepted the post he brought more to it than his writing and business ability. He also brought his many-sided experience, his vision, his tireless energy, and that elusive quality—called genius—which is defined in the *Universal Dictionary of the English Language* as an "extraordinary and exceptional intellectual and imaginative endowment, power or faculty, specifically of a creative, originative kind."

He accepted the position on condition that staff wages would be raised and that he would have a free hand in reforming methods and staff. When these objectives were obtained he built up the Reference, California and Spanish

History, and other departments, he set up a Library Senate, he inserted critical estimates from leading reviews within the covers of books, he inserted lists of good books in trashy fiction, and he proposed a sabbatical leave for his librarians. In time his "annual reports" came to be counted by the leaders of the profession as among its classics, both for "business sense" and literary quality.

To the oft-presented question, "Why in the world should you take a library on your hands, when your market is good for writing, at several times the income?" Lummis answered, "Any fool can write books—and many of them seem to be occupied in so doing. The library is a game. When a two-fisted frontiersman, who also has some letters in his composition, can change a library of 100,000 volumes from a playground where women and children get story books without paying for them, into a real leader of thought and a real focus of scholarship, where every scholar can find his tools, where every man, woman or child who wants to learn something, from the architect, painter, apprentice, newsboy or clerk who would like to increase his earning capacity, and the scope of his mental horizon, by studying after hours to be an electrical engineer, or a chemist, or something else, why, it's worthwhile. So long as the library is that kind of game—a growing thing, a creative thing, doing for the community what no other force can do—I like it. When it gets good enough to sit down on itself and follows the lines of least resistance, then I shall be glad to say, 'I have done my share: let someone else take the load.'"

When Lummis was relieved of his post "so that he might continue his literary career" in 1910, he had held office longer than any of his predecessors. The impact of Lummis' vigorous, colorful personality upon the library is felt even today, a half century since his retirement. Many of the changes he evoked and the spirit of library service he engendered have made it one of the foremost libraries in the country. And now each new generation of librarians is regaled with Lummis stories such as the one attributed to Susan Ott who is said to have remarked, "With all his eccentricities Lummis was always a gentleman, even when he was loaded," and another about a janitor who would break a chair, bring it to Lummis, who would take off his coat to repair it. While the Librarian was busy with his tools, the janitor would dip into the inside pocket of the coat, bring forth the flask customarily carried there, and take a nip.

Some time after leaving the library Lummis wrote, "His more daring innovations—such as the outdoor, roof-garden reading-room; the History-Material department which digested and indexed newspapers; the autograph-biography collection of contributors to Southwestern culture (the first ever made uniform by a library); and the poison label, or Pure Food Law applied to Scholarship, evaluation of textbooks—these, though hailed by leading librarians and educators throughout the country, were doubtless too radical for their time and environment. They have been abandoned by his successors or their boards. But the organization of departments and staff, the upbuilding of the most important reference library west of Chicago, the foundation of a vital collection of Southwestern history—these they have not dared to destroy."

During his administration as Librarian his usual 18-20 hour working day was not all devoted to business. He knew how to relax, and to indulge in a bit of wholesome nonsense. For example, when things became tense in his life, he would sometimes go fishing. How much fun this meant for him is revealed in a letter he wrote John Cotton Dana—"Sorry you are so busy—come out here and learn by example! It would rest you to sit around and see me take things easy. Also, I have a new invention. I dictate to my secretary while fishing Saturdays and Sundays at my little shack on the old breakwater at San Pedro. The tide runs up under the house and we catch good big fish like halibut, rock bass, and so on from the back porch. A bedspring with a cowbell on it holds each hand line. I dictate in a fine little den and when the back door bell rings, we stampede out to give the glad hand to our finny guest. It is remarkable how easy fish learn good manners."

Be it through singing, playing the guitar or the old "bones," entertaining interesting people from all walks of life, or holding one of his celebrated "Noises," or a session of the Alcalde Mayor court, or one of his annual parties of the March Hares, some part of nearly every day was devoted to play. This spirit became evident in 1907 when he organized a group of congenial, convivial souls at the annual A.L.A. Conference at Asheville, N.C., to form the whimsical organization which came to be known as The Bibliosmiles, an association of Librarians who are Nevertheless Human.

## II

In those days during the first decade of the century, most of the head librarians were a sober lot. This, the flask-carrying Lummis sought to change. He found many of the bearers-of-culture-to-their-communities were "pompous asses" who carried their heavy responsibilities on both shoulders. But a few of them still had some red blood running in their veins and Lummis rounded them up during a lull at the 29th Annual Conference and assembled them around the festive board. This select group consisted of W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; John Cotton Dana, Newark Public Library; Joseph F. Daniels, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado; Margaret C. Dyer, Washington, D. C.; Samuel S. Green, Worcester Public Library; Frederick H. Hild, Chicago; Charles R. Dudley, Denver Public; P. K. Drury, University of Illinois; Harold L. Leupp, University of Chicago Press; Edward J. Nolan, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; B. L. Pearson, Army War College; G. W. Peckham, Milwaukee; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph, Missouri; and Lummis.

Dana was elected president pro tem. Daniels was appointed Big Stick and held the door against the unregenerate. The purpose of the meeting was stated by Mr. Lummis as follows:

Mr. Chairman: The whole tendency of civilization is to run together in an undistinguishable mass. In our profession we minister to a civilized appetite; but at the same time we are hygienists as well as waiters; and to serve our clients well we must

retain something of the Old Adam. We must catch ourselves young, and organize against the Habit of Huddling. We must Get Together, To Keep Ourselves Apart.

Each day brings its petty dust  
Our soon-choked hearts to fill;  
And we forget because we must,  
And not because we will.

Probably no other profession, except perhaps the ministry, tends so much to crystallize and fossilize and ossify as that of the librarian. We are given a little brief authority, and the most authoritative of all tools; and we tend to forget that we are, after all, mere retailers of Tinned Humanity. We are apt to forget that the books we pass out belong, after all, to the public and not to us. We are apt to forget that the public has a right within legal bounds, to as bad books as it desires; and that we are entitled, within legal bounds, to give it the best books we know how.

At any rate, this national organization of librarians—upon whose annual convention we are now dancing attendance with more or less reluctant feet—does, with all its benefits, tend inevitably to too much seriousness. It is high time to formulate a permanent protest against undue solemnity in the profession. It is time to engender an organization whose chief and specific function shall be to see what a joke we all are—especially when we assemble.

Aside from the congenital gravity of official proceedings, I wish to call your attention further to the fact, that, while ladies have their full share of library positions, they have never been admitted to those serious and subterranean councils in which the real fate of the A.L.A. is determined. With the highest regard for the generic wisdom of this convention, I respectfully submit that there are women fully worthy to share our efforts to retain humanity in the libraries; and some fully eligible to membership in the exclusive Society which I am about to propose.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that those Librarians Who are Nevertheless Human form a solemn pact for the purpose of Continuing So.

Chairman: You have heard the arraignment of civilization and its deleterious tendencies. I believe that we are competent to declare this Association formed. Those who are in favor of such action will manifest it by saying "Aye."

By unanimous vote of those present the association of Librarians who are Nevertheless Human was declared founded.

On motion, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Cutter and Mr. Lummis were appointed to propose a name, to draft articles of incorporation, and to nominate officers.

The association baptized its own birth in a bottle of California apricot brandy.

### III

In a short time the committee of Daniels, Cutter and Lummis brought back its recommendations which bore indications of the fine New England hand of Lummis. The Constitution offered read in part as follows:

The title and subtitle of this organization shall be: The Bibliosmiles—a Rally of Librarians Who are Nevertheless Human.

Its object shall be to keep the book-dust off our top shelves and to spread the light.

Every member shall do as he or she good and pleases. If they don't do it voluntarily, the association will make them. But they *will please!* All will observe these commandments, and as many of the other Ten as do not conflict herewith.

Membership shall be limited to 30, and shall be by nomination and unanimous ballot. One blackball shall suffice to remit the candidate back to the limbo of Mere Librarians.

#### Selections from the By-Laws read:

The annual dinner of this organization shall be held at the annual conference of the A.L.A. Every member shall be present under penalty of impeachment and an inquirando de humanitate.

There shall be a seal, a badge, a grip, a password, a high sign, and all the other insignia of solemnity; the which shall be fixed at the next annual meeting, if not sooner. Also a National Anthem, an Official Dew, and a National Flower.

The Official Dew shall be California apricot brandy.

The Password shall be: "Cheer up, A.L.A."

The Seal shall be an open book with the legend, "Homo Sum—and *then* Some," and the name and the subtitle of the order.

The persons who were present throughout the foundation meeting shall rank as charter members and shall be privileged always to remain so. They shall not be allowed, however, to look with sneerness upon those they may admit to latter communion. On the contrary, the voted members shall, by reason of their minority, be regarded as wards of the order; and shall be entitled to borrow from the charter members as much money as they can.

#### IV

When the A.L.A. met for its 30th Annual Conference at Minnetonka in 1908 the Bibliosimiles inducted four new members into the order. They were James L. Gillis, Sacramento, with the office of Perceptible Snicker; Adelaide R. Hasse, Astor Library, who became Big Stick; Tesse Kelso, of Baker & Taylor Co., became Minnehaha; and George Parker Winship, of John Carter Brown Library, Providence, became Sempiternal Snicker.

At dinner the members were issued mimeographed songs composed by Lummis, who led the group as he played his guitar. They sang, "My Dewey 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Ex- of Albany" and "On the Road to Carnegie, Where the Six Best Sellers Be," and other songs.

The program of speeches reads as follows:

"Why is a Librarian?" . . . John Cotton Dana

"How to be a Human though a Librarian" . . . Jos. F. Daniels

"The Six Best Smellers" . . . Tessa L. Kelso

"What Harvey Didn't Discover about Circulation" . . . W. P. Cutter

"Truth is Stranger than Friction" . . . Charles R. Dudley

"Dusting our Top Shelves" . . . Charles F. Lummis

"Why do People Bother us for Books? . . . Samuel S. Green

"Whose Books are they, Anyhow?" . . . Dr. Edward J. Nolan

If there were any among the members of the newly-formed organization who doubted the worth of some good healthy fun as a release from the multitude of tensions experienced by librarians, they were won over by a paragraph in a letter from Lummis in which he said: "The more I see of libraries and librarians, the more evident it becomes to me that we are starting in the nick of time. The thing is something like Poe's 'Pit and the Pendulum,' and the walls are closing in on us all the time."

That the membership whole-heartedly enjoyed the relaxation indulged in by The Bibliosmiles is indicated by the following typical note. This one was written

by W. P. Cutter: "Now that The Bibliosmiles have a name, and I like it very well, as it has a dual meaning, there is no doubt of the great success of the Order. Anything I can do to help, let me know. I am worked to death, but this is only play and I LIKE TO PLAY." So much for Lummis' attempts to teach librarians to relax.

A last letter, one from the California Library Association, was sent to the family at the time of Lummis' death in 1928. It shows a measure of the esteem in which Dr. Lummis was held by the librarians of California. It reads:

At a meeting held in Sacramento Dec. 8th the Executive Committee of the California Library Association authorized me to write you an expression of their sympathy for the loss of your distinguished father.

We who are librarians will miss him, even though we have the consolation of his writings. It has always been a great satisfaction to give our inquirers a book written by your dear father, for we know that whatever he did was well and finally done.

With the sympathy of the librarians of the State, I am,

Very truly yours,  
HAZEL G. GIBSON,  
Secretary-Treasurer

### C. L. A. PUBLICATIONS

Membership Roster, 1960	\$ .70	Eddy: <i>County Free Library Organizing in California 1909-1918</i>	\$2.50
California Local History, A Centennial Biography	6.50	Sayers: <i>Of "Memory and Muchness"—lots of 50</i>	2.50
Finding List of Special Collections and Special Subject Strengths of California Libraries, each	1.75	Mackenzie: <i>A Fine Contagion</i>	5.00
Summary of Proceedings of Pasadena Conference, 1960	1.00	Hart: <i>Fine Printing in California. C.L.A.'s Keepsake Series, No. 1</i>	1.00
Interlibrary Loan Card—pack of 50	.50	Mitchell of California. Limited edition, printed in the Netherlands	5.00
Dalmatier: <i>American Newspapers in 8 California Libraries 1900-1954</i>	2.00	Baker: <i>Rational Amusement in our Midst, Public Libraries in California, 1849-1859</i>	1.00
Choosing the Right Book	.25	Five copies or more, per copy	.50

Available at C.L.A. Office, 829 Coventry Road, Berkeley 7

## Editorial

ERIC MOON's EDITORIAL in the *Library Journal* for December 15, 1960, states that "It is common knowledge that libraries have closed their doors and their bookstocks . . . because certain members of the public with the 'wrong' pigmentation wanted to read." I, for one, was only vaguely aware of the existence of segregated libraries in the south, and was astounded at the *extent* of the problem. Once pointed out it does not seem surprising, but from this edge of the continent it is a situation all too easily overlooked.

Ten million American citizens deprived of the use of books they helped pay for: it is a sorry bit of information. We worry about those in rural areas remote from libraries, and struggle to have legislation passed which gives federal funds to improve rural library service. Yet the subject of segregated libraries is rarely discussed and is virtually unmentioned in our professional literature. If federal funds are being used to extend segregated library service, we are compounding the problem.

Our aim, I seem to recall, is to bring books and people together. Our Intellectual Freedom committees fight courageously for a book's right to be read, but we have been less than vigorous in our support of all people's right to read. Unless we invigorate this latter half of our slogan, we should, in simple honesty revise it—We aim to bring books and colorless people together.

Before we get too far into this matter, though, it is well to ask, Is discrimination being practiced in California? Are minority groups being discouraged, however subtly, from using our libraries? Perhaps we need another Fiske survey, to study this aspect of library service, under the auspices of C.L.A.

Even while we are getting our house in order, those of us who are members of A.L.A. should urge action at the national level. Will the Special Committee on Civil Liberties be too timid in its recommendations? Its report to the Executive Council at the Midwinter meeting should be rigorously examined. It seems proper, for example, that the A.L.A. should sponsor or conduct a survey of libraries in the south to define the problem: how many libraries have quietly integrated? How many remain segregated? The results of the survey should then be forwarded to federal authorities, for no funds under the Library Services Act should go to any library unless it "serves free all residents of a community, district or region."

The A.L.A.'s policy is to hold its annual conference only in a city where assurance can be given that hotel accommodations will be equally available to all races. But perhaps one annual conference should be held lacking such assurance: the publicity might not be amiss, and at the very least it would aid

and sustain those individual librarians who up to now have fought alone. The value of holding this conference in, say, New Orleans would be enhanced further if the keynote address focused on a new Goal for Action: to make all books available to all people.

## Contributors

RICHARD H. DILLON joined the staff of the Sutro Library soon after his B.L.S. from the University of California School of Librarianship in 1950, and became the Branch Librarian in 1953. Sutro's newly-occupied and first adequate home is due in great measure to the efforts of Dick Dillon, who has worked to restore it to its rightful position of worth in the eyes of scholars and librarians. The address on which our article is based was given at the Immaculate Heart College Library School Dinner, C.L.A. 62nd Annual Conference, Pasadena 1960.

DUDLEY C. GORDON is a senior member of the instructional staff of the Los Angeles City College. He is the author of *The Cultural Aspects of Los Angeles*, printed by the Ward Ritchie Press. As the President of the Charles Fletcher Lummis Memorial Foundation, he is intent on maintaining the reputation of that Worthy, and is at work on a full scale biography of him. The article is based on the address delivered to the California Library History Committee, C.L.A., Pasadena 1960.

T. C. HOLY is Special Consultant in Higher Education for the University of California. The footnotes to his article reveal only in small measure the impact Dr. Holy has had on the developing plan for coördinating and improving higher education in California. The article is drawn from an address to the College, University, and Research Libraries Section, C.L.A., Pasadena 1960.

RUSSELL ARTHUR ROBERTS will soon receive the M.A. in history from Los Angeles State College and the M.S. in L.S. from the University of Southern California. The paper was originally prepared for H. Richard Archer's course in the History of Books and Printing, given at U.S.C. last summer.



## Lawton Kennedy, Printer

By ADRIAN WILSON

Some years ago, having brazenly designed a book with a page-size twice as large as my small platen press would accommodate, I purchased an enormous cylinder press, solely because its rated capacity seemed sufficient for the job. Once the black monster stood in my San Francisco workshop, however, I realized that I had not the faintest notion of how to start it, much less to cause it to disgorge fine printing. As it had always been my policy to go to the very top when confronted with printing problems I inquired in the trade for the highest authority on the art of the press. Invariably the answer was "Lawton Kennedy!"

So I determined to seek out the renowned master in his interim quarters in Oakland. Not only did Lawton Kennedy volunteer to come to San Francisco to teach me how to tame the press, but he arrived with all the necessary lures and pacifiers—tympan paper, tissues, makeready knives and paste. After patient nights of tutoring I was able, usually, to make the beast perform. But for years I turned to Lawton for help when it balked, for it was my good fortune to become his next-door-neighbor-printer after he re-established his printing office in San Francisco.

To see Lawton Kennedy in action in his orderly, modern printing office is highly deceptive. There is nothing to account for his exceptional level

## LAWTON KENNEDY, PRINTER

of production in his unhurried movement between the type banks, in his contemplative stance as he surveys a locked-up form at the gleaming imposing stone, or in his nonchalant perch at the controls of a heaving, fire-spitting cylinder press. In fact, Lawton seems to prefer to leave the monsters to roar at each other while he launches into a salty sermon on shoddy workmanship. But let there be a break in the rhythm of the presses, a whiff of ink drying improperly, a hint that the systematic progress of the work may be interrupted, then the printer is there with a penetrating glance, a turn of the hand, a word. The instinctive anticipation of the vagaries of machinery has become second nature with him, as has the sense of when to do one thing so that another will happen in correct sequence weeks or months later. These skills have resulted from years of striving to discipline materials to good design, from day-to-day coping with all varieties of printing surfaces, types, presses, papers and content. That there has been no erosion of standards and enthusiasms along the way is testimony to an extraordinary individuality and fortitude. Lawton Kennedy is one of five brothers who in 1913 began their long printing careers by printing the church bulletin and order of services for their father, Alfred J. Kennedy, who at the time was a Congregational minister. Four of them found their way into the printing industry in the East Bay. Lawton Kennedy came to San Francisco, working first in association with Johnck, Kibbee & Co., and later printing for John Henry Nash, while with Thomas Beatty. With the former in 1926 his fame for impeccable presswork became widespread, for he printed on a formidable handmade paper and by cylinder press, an edition of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. Throughout he maintained a precarious balance between the blackest solids and most delicate lines of illustrations and type. Printers were still talking about it when I arrived on the scene twenty years later. That it was not a momentary tour-de-force, but the result of solid experience and carefully reasoned principle, came out in a famous Roxburghe Club debate which Lawton held with Wilder Bentley on the relative merits of hand vs. machine press. It is his belief, expressed so vigorously then, in coming to terms with modern methods and equipment, his purging of romanticism, hocus-pocus and inefficiency that has made Kennedy's press outstanding in Western bookmaking today. With characteristic pertinacity Lawton chose in 1933 at the depths of the depression, to open his first San Francisco office at 447 Sansome Street.

## LAWTON KENNEDY, PRINTER

In that year began his association with the California Historical Society which has resulted in the handsome standards of its Quarterly and its book publications which bear his imprint. In addition there issued from Lawton's press many volumes of the Colt Press of Jane Grabhorn and William Roth, and those of Johnck & Seeger and of The Black Vine Press, a private venture of Lawton Kennedy, Harold Seeger and Albert Sperisen. In 1945, under the name of The Westgate Press, Lawton moved his plant to Oakland and brought in his brother Alfred as a partner. Books for the Friends of the Bancroft Library and the University of California Press and for many of his personal friends were produced, as well as a high level of business printing. A frequent visitor to the shop was Joseph FauntLeRoy, the superintendent who had been most responsible for the technical perfection of John Henry Nash's books. Lawton Kennedy proposed a tribute to their former associate: a book on the master printer to be written and set entirely by hand by Mr. FauntLeRoy, and printed by Kennedy on the last surviving paper from the Nash establishment—a fine Van Gelder handmade, watermarked with the master's name. It appeared in 1948, Mr. FauntLeRoy's final production.

But a love for the rich associations of the San Francisco printing world gradually reasserted itself. In 1952 Lawton Kennedy dissolved the partnership and returned to San Francisco to set up a printing office at 343 Front Street. Here every detail of the work has been created out of his hard-won feeling for typographic design, color, and sound printing practice. A talent for visual composition in clean flowing lines and sensitively balanced spaces has continuously manifested itself in his work. It is apparent in his subtle photographs of the California landscape, which were exhibited at the San Francisco Museum of Art in 1949. It has now come to full flower in his printing work and this balance of eye and hand has drawn to him as customers leading photographers, architects, publishers and corporations. With his wife, also a photographer, Lawton issued the advanced journal of photography, "*Aperture*," edited by Minor White. Herein were reproduced in all their brilliance and tonal range the work of Ansel Adams, Pirkle Jones, the Westons, and many others. At the same time Lawton continued his exemplary production of the California Historical Society publications, of which the large folio on *Jedediah Smith and His Maps of the West* is perhaps the most impressive in its stark simplicity.

### LAWTON KENNEDY, PRINTER

Other regional publishers were not long in seeking him out, notably the Champoege Press and Oregon Historical Society of Portland, John Howell—*Books* and David Magee of San Francisco, the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, Dawson's Bookstore, Los Angeles, Fred Rosenstock of Denver, and the University of the Pacific, Stockton.

A new kind of book in the annals of West Coast publishing began to appear. It expressed the traditional virtues of fine bookmaking—sound, clear type composition, flawless presswork, handsome bindings—but through the sensitive balance of modern machine production and the master hand of the craftsman. Without this combination and Lawton's knowledge of and enthusiasm for the lore of the West, many of these books would never have appeared.

By 1955 Lawton Kennedy was designing and printing some dozen books a year, at first entirely by himself, and since that time with assistance at the press from his son Alfred. Especially notable are *The Garden of Health*—a leaf-book, *The Cattle Drives of David Shirk*, *Quebec Mission to the Pacific Northwest*, *Journal of a Trapper*, *Death of Captain Cook*, *San Sabá Papers*, *Laws of Burgos* and *Malaspina in California*; the notable series on the navy in early California, concluding with the *Messenger of Destiny*, the *Pritchard Diary*, and *James Clyman, Frontiersman*. Many of these books were chosen for the Western Books exhibitions, usually through the submission of clients, for Lawton has never voluntarily sought competitive distinctions.

In 1959 the man who had often been anonymous behind almost fifty years of fine Western printing was honored with "A Comprehensive Representation of the Printing of Lawton Kennedy" at the University of San Francisco's Gleeson Library. There unfolded a panorama of variety and consistent development, enlivened by combinations of historical and present-day type forms, by illustrations and initials commissioned from leading artists and calligraphers or from the riches of his personal library, and the whole illuminated by exquisite presswork. The stream continues in full flow at Lawton's new quarters at 500 Sansome Street, an oasis of order and character in the hurly-burly of the printing industry. To the babble of tongues over type substitutes, letterpress substitutes and even automated substitutes for printers themselves, Lawton's work speaks for values, the rugged individualism and high standards which characterize books that endure.

# President's Message

by PETER T. CONMY

JANUARY 1, 1961 was a quiet but nevertheless a momentous day in the present writer's life, for on that occasion he assumed responsibility as President of the California Library Association. After my election as President-elect in 1959, I became more and more aware of the duties and responsibilities of this high office, and this has caused me to feel extremely humble about assuming it. It is apparent that the desired achievements are beyond the competency of a single individual and the most satisfactory results can be obtained only by the coöperation of the entire membership. To this end and purpose I do urge you to assist the program in every way possible.

One of the 1961 goals of the association is passage of the public library services bill. As this is being written, the mail brings information to the effect that Massachusetts has made an appropriation for state aid to public libraries in 1961. The sum of \$1,000,000 has been allocated for grants-in-aid to public libraries meeting certain standards, and an additional \$768,000 for the establishment of five regional library systems. This is part of a trend throughout the country wherein public libraries are seeking assistance from the state. California, because of its preëminence in other ways and now the most populous state in the union, should not lag behind.

In connection with the matter of state aid, it might be well to point out that a recent issue of *Museum News*, publication of the American Association of Museums, reproduced an editorial from the *New York Times* advocating state aid for museums on the theory that they were performing an educational function.

This leads me to comment on the true nature of education. My article on the Magna Carta of the public library, has been referred to in subsequent ones by John Perkins and Robert Goodwell. Both writers refer to education, one in opposition to Magna Carta, and the other in more conciliatory vein. The fact of the matter is that education is the broad, generic term, of which schools are but a component part. Education begins at birth and ends at death. Part of education is obtained in the formal school. Other institutions educate, however. And, although the school itself educates, the school in the process of interrelationships has many supplementary factors, such as home, and library. When by Education Code 27000 the legislature declared the public library to be a supplement to the system of public education, it did not decree thereby that the library was part of the school. Rather the legislative action was a recognition of the emergence of a new educational institution reacting on the sys-

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# The Saga of Sutro Library

by RICHARD H. DILLON

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE YEARS AGO, a young German-Jewish immigrant stepped ashore on San Francisco's Embarcadero. His name was Adolph Sutro.

Legend tells us that this twenty-one-year old entrepreneur spent his first night in the city by the Golden Gate sleeping atop a waterfront billiard table, guarding his slender stock of tobacco—his only capital. Sutro was to spend a decade in the tobacco business and would become moderately well-to-do but he was not content to remain in what to him had become a rut, however comfortable a rut it might be. He abruptly decided to become a mining engineer even though he had had to leave school at the age of sixteen years in order to supervise his family's cloth factory. He had no experience or training of any kind for this profession.

What Sutro *did* have was an inordinate amount of native intelligence, or horse sense, an enormous capacity for hard work, and a will to succeed. Born in Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1830, he had seen his family's wealth wiped out in the anarchic backwash of the Revolution of 1848 in Germany. He had then boldly sailed for America and made his way west to the continent's edge. In a very real sense, he was responding to the frontier, to what historian Frederick Jackson Turner would later call "the hither edge of free land." But it was not free land which Sutro desired but freedom of opportunity.

On April 30, 1860, after visiting Washoe, as western Nevada was then called, he made public his daring scheme for draining and ventilating the flooded and gaseous shafts of the Comstock Lode mines. On the very eve of the Civil War, when the Union needed Nevada silver badly, there was already looming up the distinct threat of closure of the mines. Despite the aridity of the area, great quantities of water collected in the deep shafts underlying Virginia City. The primitive pumps of that day were quite incapable of coping with the flooding. Noisome gases deep underground made work difficult for the miners, when not impossible, and contributed to the very real hazards of explosions and fire.

Sutro's project was greeted with ridicule. Among the jeers of the short-sighted and the doubting Thomases there were a few calculated catcalls. These came from men who saw the efficacy of a horizontal tunnel but who did not like the idea of an outsider coming into their private preserve to build it. Before he was through, Adolph Sutro had to take on not only the hardrock of Sun Mountain, or Mount Davidson, but also the enmity of the Silver Kings, Mackay, Flood, Fair and O'Brien, and, particularly, the bitter opposition of William Sharon and the powerful Bank of California. Newspapers were bought

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up to close their columns to Sutro; state legislators in Nevada and California were pressured and lobbied, and more than one congressman and senator in the halls of Washington was wired the word—"oppose Sutro's plan." Sharon and company liked very much the idea of draining the threatened mines but they were not about to share the rich Comstock pie with this upstart tobaccoist turned self-taught mining engineer.

Sutro endured the taunts directed at him and what Sharon called his "coyote hole." He went to England when he found the money-lenders of America deaf to his plan and won financing there. With a hostile press on every side, he founded his own newspaper, the *Independent* of Sutro, Nevada, to tell his story. For nine long years Sutro worked with his men in the Sutro Tunnel. It was so hot in the depths of the earth that both mules and men had to be fed ice to keep them working. The great bore, which was begun on October 19, 1869, was finally completed in July 1878 by Sutro himself. He swung the pick which knocked away the thin wall of earth between the Tunnel and one of the shafts of the Savage Mine. The Tunnel had cost \$4,500,000 and nine years of Sutro's life. But it drained the water from the mines and extended their life; it swept the air of the shafts clean and it allowed the miners to bring the silver ore out without having to haul it laboriously to the surface high up in Virginia City. Used until the 1940's, the Sutro Tunnel is now abandoned and partially caved-in. The mouth of the Tunnel, however, can be visited near Dayton, Nevada, just above the Carson River.

Once his battle was won, Sutro looked for new worlds to conquer. He was wealthy—a millionaire—so he took a world tour, a sort of delayed *wanderjahr*. This trip and his contacts with the culture of the Old World reminded him of the intellectual shortcomings of the frontier where he made his home. It also reawakened his great love of books. He began to work on what would be his proudest monument, the Sutro Library.

## II

Adolph Sutro was not the first great collector of books on the Pacific Coast but he has a right to be considered California's first bibliophile. Hubert Howe Bancroft had begun collecting as early as 1859 but he was a writer, editor and publisher. His books were but the tools he employed in creating his famous thirty-nine-volume set of histories. He was not a booklover in the accepted sense of the word. (Also, he was not a philanthropist of Sutro's type. The latter was going to give his library to the people; Bancroft sold his collection to the University of California for a neat \$150,000.)

The other great bookmen of California were not on the scene until much later. It was not until about 1910 that Henry E. Huntington settled down to the business of creating one of the great research libraries of the world. William Andrews Clark did not even begin to collect in the grand manner until 1902 and his most active period of buying did not occur until some fourteen years later. It was Sutro, the boot-strap bibliophile, who pioneered in this field

as he had in others. He had always maintained a large private library in his home during the 1870's, and probably the 1860's as well, but during the '80's he began to amass books by the tens of thousands. Before he was through, he had the largest library in private hands in the world.

What was the library climate in Sutro's home town of San Francisco in 1878—the year in which he completed his Nevada tunnel? The city of San Francisco had not even begun work on a free public library. The University of California, across the Bay on the *contra costa*, was a decade old but its library, even as late as 1899, numbered only 80,000 volumes. Proof positive that bibliothecal doubletalk is not new to the profession is the statement of University Librarian Joseph C. Rowell when asked if the University of California collection should not be larger and more comprehensive: "Limitation in amounts of money for expenditure has one advantage—only the best books are purchased. Therefore, if in the scientific and technical side there be fewer books than in other libraries, there is a smaller proportion of useless, dust-laden books; less rubbish."

Sutro was well aware of the infantile development of the public library of San Francisco—it loaned no books until July 19, 1880—and he was quite cognizant of the impecunious situation of the University's library. Then too, only the Mechanics Library, of the various private institutions in San Francisco, was flourishing. The Mercantile Library was enfeebled and would soon be swallowed up by the Mechanics Library. The Odd Fellows Library was in either a swoon or a decline by 1881. (It was an institution which would die twice, once in 1883 and then, after resurrection, a second time in 1898.) San Francisco, for all its fierce pride in its culture, was a book-poor city. (And there are those who claim it is still a book-poor city, thanks to the devastation wrought by the earthquake and fire of April 1906.)

Sutro's first intent was to locate his library on the beautiful grounds of Sutro Heights, overlooking the Pacific. There "the drudgery of student life might be relieved in esthetic surroundings, and the grandeur of nature would be an inspiration and spur to the scholar to higher achievement." He also wanted his books to be safe from the fires which traditionally ravaged downtown San Francisco during the 19th Century. Eventually, he was dissuaded by so-called experts who claimed the fog and salt air would be injurious to the books. He then planned a location near the geographic center of the city.

The ex-mining engineer wanted to acquire, in his own words, "every book needful of scholars." By 1883 large-scale buying was being done in various parts of the world by his agents and he did a great deal of buying, himself. A year later, three hundred and thirty-five cases of books arrived on the Embarcadero. In Jerusalem he bought what is still a major collection of Hebraica from M. W. Shapira. Some three hundred printed books and one hundred and eighty-seven manuscript books and scrolls dating back to the 11th and 12th Centuries came to California as a result.

In London, Sutro bought personally and had his agents busily at work there as well as in the book marts of such cities as Madrid, Göttingen and Antwerp. In 1885 and 1889 he visited Mexico in search of books and there he is said to

have bought whole shelves of books in order to get one volume he wanted badly enough. He told a friend in 1889 that he had walked through a Mexico City warehouse waist-deep in stacked books. Needless to say, he bought the whole lot.

San Francisco's great bibliographer, Robert E. Cowan, has left us the clearest and most succinct description of Sutro's buying methods: "He had a queer way of buying which was particularly successful in Italy. He'd go into a bookshop and see ten or fifteen thousand volumes, mostly in pigskin or parchment. He'd ask how much was wanted per volume for the whole collection. Perhaps the dealer would say 'four *lire*'. He'd offer *two lire* and get the whole stock; and usually it would be a bargain. Or, he'd go to the old monasteries and ask the monks to sell their old treasures. They'd refuse, whereupon he'd draw from his pocket handfuls of American gold and the impoverished monks would yield."

By September 12, 1885, according to the San Francisco *Argus*, the collection totalled nearly one hundred thousand volumes. Another paper reported, "The news of the arrival of this immense and curious library—a library larger than either of those owned by the Mercantile or Mechanics Associations—spread like wildfire and so great was the crowd of bibliophiles that developed itself, with application for inspection in hand, that Mr. Sutro has decided to put the books in something like order in a temporary library at 107 Sansome Street, and to issue cards of invitation to about 1,000 citizens of known literary taste."

### III

Adolph Sutro's simple philosophy might well serve us today in our materialistic world. In describing his library to a group of the fourth estate gathered at his mansion on Sutro Heights in 1885, he said: "It has been my intention since manhood to endeavor, before my career is closed, to be of a little service to the public and the human race. I shall leave a collection of old and valuable books for public use, and particularly for young men who desire to write a chapter of history of any nationality. . . ." He added, "The wealth of man can only be enjoyed a short portion of the immeasurable span to time. Wealth cannot be taken away with us. Wealth can be the fruitful cause of trouble among relatives and dear friends after we have gone. I resolved to devote some portion of this wealth of mine for the benefit of the people among whom I have so long labored. I first resolved to collect a library; a library for reference, not a library of book curiosities but a library which should compare with any in the world. I have a gentleman in England whose sole business it is to purchase all such valuable books, and I can assure you that it causes in England no little feeling of jealousy to have taken away from her shores such valuable works, and especially to so barbarous a place as California . . ."

When the floodtide of books overwhelmed his rented space, Sutro contracted for the middle of the big Montgomery Block building to house his library. He estimated its size in 1886 as about 100,000 volumes and a decade later as "prob-

ably nearer 300,000." The exact figure is not known and can never be known. The earthquake and fire of 1906 saw to that.

In 1895 Mr. Sutro offered land in San Francisco to the University of California for its Affiliated Colleges in hopes his library would be established alongside these institutions. The University was aware of the great riches of the Sutro Library. Dr. Andrew J. White, Cornell University's first president, founder of the first American university press there, and later U.S. Minister to Berlin and St. Petersburg, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Christian Advocate* which was published in that journal. Dr. White commented, "I must confess that of all the amazing things on the Pacific Coast—and I encountered surprise after surprise—the most unexpected was the discovery of the Sutro Library and the fact that so few people in California knew anything about it . . . a library which, while it should be useful for citizens generally, should be especially attractive to scholars and valuable in developing the higher thought and work of the Pacific Coast . . . He has now accumulated in the City of San Francisco about two hundred thousand volumes—and a wonderful collection it is. Every branch of science, literature and art is well represented . . . It is Mr. Sutro's purpose to erect a building for it in the City of San Francisco and to throw it open to the public . . . With considerable acquaintance among the libraries of the United States, I should rank this one already among the first four in value and it is rapidly increasing."

When Stanford's David Starr Jordan invited Professor Burr of Cornell to come to California, Burr spent his entire three days in San Francisco perched on the ladders of the Sutro Library. He wrote back, concerning the Library, "It is, I think, beyond all comparison the best collection in America, both as to numbers and as to quality, of the books of the 15th Century; and I gravely doubt if it has any rival this side of the Atlantic for its literature of the 16th Century. Rare books, of which I had never before seen a copy, you have doubly, triply, sometimes quadruply, on your shelves. For any work I may have to do in the contemporary literature of these critical centuries of the Renaissance and the Reformation, there is no place in America—I am not sure if any in Europe—to which I shall so surely turn as to the Sutro Library.

"Nor is this the only field in which I noticed your phenomenal wealth. In travels of every age, in church history, canon law and theology, in the history of all the sciences, especially the natural sciences, in curiosa of many sorts, your shelves are a Golconda of treasures. I envy the scholars who are to help you exploit them and the librarians who are to make your collection complete . . ."

#### IV

During the last three years of his life, Adolph Sutro was Mayor of San Francisco and busy with other activities. When he died on August 8, 1898 the Sutro Library was closed. And it stayed closed until April 18, 1906 when the earth shook, the sky burned. The entire city of San Francisco was gutted by the fire

which followed the great earthquake. Every library in the city was destroyed, public or private, large or small. Except the Sutro Library. The flames destroyed the Battery Street warehouse but spared the old Montgomery Block. About 100,000 volumes of the great Sutro Library remained. (The exact count is not yet known because in its forty-three years of "temporary" housing since being reopened by the State of California it has never until now had shelf space adequate for the entire collection.)

A year after the fire the collection was valued at one million dollars but in a book-stripped city like San Francisco its worth was—and is—beyond evaluating in dollars and cents. The city's libraries will never be able to go back and replace the old and rare books they lost, even if given unlimited budgets. The Sutro Library's 100,000 pre-1900 works do much to make such a project unnecessary.

Dr. Emma Sutro Merritt, Sutro's daughter and executrix, presented the Sutro Library to the State of California in 1913 with the only major proviso of the gift being that it must remain within the city of San Francisco. The gift was accepted by the State and all seemed well for Sutro Library.

However, the saga of Sutro Library is the log of a voyage through uncharted, hidden reefs. The Library struck on one of these when Governor Hiram Johnson pocketed the bill providing a building for the Library at the end of the session. But rescue seemed assured when Stanford's Lane Medical Library in San Francisco offered rent-free quarters to Sutro Library in its building. Sutro Library opened to the public there on January 2, 1917 as the Sutro Branch of the California State Library and has been serving the public ever since.

It was expected that the Library would be given space in the State Building in Civic Center but Sutro Library never made this landfall. Bills in the State Legislature for its own building never quite made it. The Library found itself on another shoal when Lane Library needed the loaned space for its own growing needs. This time, the San Francisco Public Library offered rent-free quarters. During the Depression a bill in the Legislature would have closed the Sutro Library to save the State of California the expense of operating it, \$4,260 per year. The outcry from individuals, groups and the press was instantaneous and heartwarming to those who love books and libraries. The great printer, John Henry Nash, was appalled. He cried "Let us do everything that lies in our power to help kill the Senate bill, which if passed, will shame us in the eyes of the whole world." Thanks to support of this nature, Sutro Library rode out the storm safely.

The next gale came up in 1943 when the City Library needed more space and asked the Sutro Library to move out. However, it reconsidered and offered space in the unfinished basement of its building and this had to be accepted, in the midst of World War II. The housing was entirely inadequate. The stack room was an unfinished sub-basement, with rough brick walls, steam pipes (which leak) and sewer pipes overhead. Light was almost nil and an electrical fire in the basement reduced it further. The floor was dirt, covered with asphalt which got into the air to cover the fine calf and vellum bindings with

a filthy black film. Mildew was a constant hazard as was insect and rodent damage.

Various possible housing sites were explored after 1956 when the City Library again asked that the Sutro Library be removed from its building. Among these sites were the old and the new San Francisco State College campuses, the old U.S. Mint, the Ferry Building, a renovated area in the City Library, the Powell Street ex-University of California Extension Division building, leased space adjacent to the University of San Francisco Library, and the Lane Library building.

Although the collection is morally, ethically and legally obligated to remain in San Francisco, feelers were made—officially or not—by representatives of the University of California, Stanford University, UCLA and the University of California at Santa Barbara—as to the possibility of its migrating to better quarters under their auspices. Another move to separate the Sutro Branch from the State Library—and from the state system of public libraries—was defeated in 1959 thanks to the statewide negative reaction to the plan which was pictured as an economy move by its proponents, to save the State of California the sum of \$25,387 per year.

In May of 1959 Governor Edmund G. Brown appointed three prominent librarians to evaluate the three definite offers of housing. Their unanimous choice was the site offered by U.S.F., adjacent to but independent of its own library, at Golden Gate Avenue and Temescal Street.

Today the Sutro Library, in its modern quarters is able to function efficiently for the first time and should improve markedly in its role of supporting ALL libraries of the state with its old, rare and unusual books. Its growth in size and service will no longer be arrested by the impinging walls of shabby and inadequate housing. The welcome mat is out.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE *(continued from page 25)*

tem of formal education on the one hand, and on the lives and development of individuals on the other. In the course of countless generations mankind has received education from many sources and numerous institutions, and from informal relationships and associations. The California legislature has recognized the public library as a prominent and important one of these, but not as a school, or a future part of a school.

All committees have been appointed, and budget drawn up, dates for the district meetings established. All hands working together may give C.L.A. a good and prosperous year.

In closing I will state that I shall as your President, pursue the strength of my inheritance, the fine example of those who have preceded me. I shall have also the strength of inheritance from the two great former Oakland Librarians, Charles S. Greene, one of the very early presidents of C.L.A., and John B. Kaiser, who served in 1933. I trust that the inspiration of the accomplishments of these men will assist me to reach success.

*Do the readers using your library have access  
to the Fearon books on California?*

<i>A Pictorial History of California</i> , by Bill Murphy	\$7.50
<i>California, The New Empire State: A Regional Geography</i> , by Paul F. Griffin and Robert N. Young	\$6.25
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# The Arthur H. Clark Company and Its Contributions

by RUSSELL ARTHUR ROBERTS

FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY the book trade has enjoyed the esteemed company of the Arthur H. Clark Company, a name held in high regard by librarians, collectors, scholars, and bibliophiles in the United States if not, indeed, the world over. The Arthur H. Clark Company, noted for its outstanding works published in the field of American history, and more especially western Americana, began as a part of the publishing world in Cleveland in 1902, founded by Arthur H. Clark, Sr.

Mr. Clark, who is largely responsible for the eminence of the Company, was born, reared, and educated in England, having attended Oxford University. He served an apprenticeship as a bookman with Henry Sotheran and Company, London. Upon completing his apprenticeship he emigrated to the United States where he increased his experience, working for three years with A. C. McClurg and Company of Chicago in the departments of rare books and publication. Soon after his stay with the McClurg firm, Mr. Clark became director of the Burrows Brothers Company of Cleveland, where he spent nine years and had the good fortune to make the acquaintance of Reuben Gold Thwaites, an authority in United States frontier history.<sup>1</sup>

It was with Thwaites that the Arthur H. Clark Company became firmly established, almost from its very beginning, in the publishing of scholarly books. Mr. Clark conceived and published an outstanding seventy-three volume work edited by Thwaites under the title, *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents*, which set the precedent and put the Company on a sound base.<sup>2</sup> Also in the Company's early years, 1904-1907, it published the *Early Western Travel Series*, edited by Thwaites, in thirty-two volumes. Originally issued for \$139 the set, it is now valued at \$750 if in good condition. Another early publication, *The Philippine Islands*, 1493-1898, in fifty-five volumes published from 1905-1909, won a Gold Medal conferred by the Philippine Islands Jury Awards at the Exhibit of the Philippine Islands Universal Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1914. The original selling price of this series was \$349, and it is valued today at \$3,500—when a set for sale can be found.

The fact that the Company limits its editions to one thousand or fifteen hundred copies—though it is not done to create an artificial shortage—figures

<sup>1</sup>P. W. Galleher, "Arthur H. Clark, 1868-1951," *Antiquarian Bookman*, VII (June 9, 1951) 1917.

<sup>2</sup>*Loc. cit.*

largely in increasing the value of the books as time passes. The importance of the Clark books to the world's knowledge should not be overlooked, along with their physical quality, in considering their increase in value through the years. Types are distributed and rarely are the books ever reprinted—which also has its effect on the appreciation of Clark editions. The few books that are reprinted are done by the offset method, from proofs. New Clark titles are usually large octavo size. Single volumes, from three to four hundred pages, are ordinarily priced at \$7.50 to \$17.50.

According to the articles of incorporation, the Company was formed "for the purpose of publishing, buying, selling and dealing in books." The corporation was made up of Clark, Sr. as President and a small nucleus of personal friends as stockholders.<sup>3</sup> The Company has enjoyed success almost from the day of its incorporation, as a result of a reputation established by the early publications mentioned before. This has continued to grow and the Company is now one of the most prominent publishing firms in its field. This reputation has attracted numerous scholars to the Company for the publication of their works, who in turn have lent their prestige to the Company's list.

As has already been indicated, the Company is concerned with other aspects of the book trade besides publishing; the Company deals in the sale and purchase of books, which fits well with publishing. According to Paul W. Galleher, part-owner of the Company, about fifty-five per cent of the Company's business today is in the buying and selling of out-of-print and scarce books, and materials of special interest, including periodicals. The periodicals are for the most part learned journals of historical and scientific societies, as well as some which are literary in nature, and government documents. An example of one of the older periodicals in the Clark inventory is the *Gentleman's Magazine*, launched in 1731, which is present in several sets. Clark publications account for about forty-five per cent of the business, with twenty per cent of this reprints and the remainder original monographs.

The purchasers of the materials the Company offers through its catalogs, brochures, and broadsides are for the most part the libraries of educational institutions, historical societies, museums, foundations, and the like, with book collectors comprising about thirty per cent of the Company's mailing list.

The Company has contacts in the book trade throughout the world, and these are continually on the lookout for books sought by the Company to supply the needs of their customers. There are usually three hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand books in stock.

## II

Because of the then attractive climate, business advantages (such as water versus land freight rates), the editorial policy which resulted in the West as a topic for the majority of the Clark titles, and the fact that the sources of and market for this material were greater on the Pacific Coast, the Company moved

<sup>3</sup>Loc. cit.

to Glendale in 1930. Since the Company's westward movement, a greater emphasis has been placed on the publication of western Americana. Also involved in the move was a change in printers; formerly, the Clark printing had been done by the famed Lakeside Press in Chicago, and other midwestern printers. In order to insure the high quality of printing desired for Clark imprints, Mr. Clark, Sr. brought two men to Southern California with him who had worked on the Company's printing before. They helped to guide and set up the standards of printing that Clark publications demanded; the printer chosen was the Pioneer Printing Company of Glendale. At present Clark books are printed by the Murphy Printing Company, also of Glendale.<sup>4</sup>

The physical excellence of the Clark books, as one writer said, should be gratifying to commercial printers. They are produced in commercial printing plants, on commercial presses, by regularly employed compositors and pressmen. A typical example of Clark, Sr.'s concern for high-quality printing is his specification for ink. When he moved west from Cleveland he brought with him an Ault and Wiborg formula, which he supplied to a local manufacturer so that his books would have a printing ink of high quality. Clark books are conservative in design, employing a standard format maintained throughout the firm's history. The typeface is Caslon, with the text set in 12-pt. on a 14-pt. body; chapter headings are 14-pt. or 18-pt., with 30-pt. used for title pages. Page size is 6¼ inches by 9¾ inches, and the measure is 24 picas wide. The body composition is by Linotype, and the headings and display types are hand set. A typical paper is Beckett Text, in the 82 pound weight. Covers are heavy buckram over boards, with titles stamped in gold on the spine.<sup>5</sup>

### III

Arthur H. Clark, Sr. was active in a good many civic and scholarly organizations (see *Who's Who in America, 1951/52*), and contributed a great deal to his adopted country. Mr. Clark became a naturalized U. S. citizen in 1895. Since his death in 1951, the legacy is being enhanced by Paul W. Galleher and Arthur H. Clark, Jr., now the sole partners in the firm.

Clark, Sr. was not only an outstanding publisher, but a bibliographer as well. He compiled a bibliography of the publications of the Rowfant Club's private press publications, a seven-volume bibliography of out-of-print and scarce Americana, and another on states and counties in addition to numerous catalogs of books on American history, travel, and economics. His active career in the book trade brought him into personal contact with many well-known people in the book collecting and literary world, who became his personal friends. Among them were Eli Lilly, Rudyard Kipling, Alfred Lord Tennyson, William D. Blackmore, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Eugene Field.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup>"The Arthur H. Clark Company," *Western Printer & Lithographer*, XV (January 1955) 62, 165.

<sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 165, 170.

<sup>6</sup>P. W. Galleher, *op. cit.*, p. 1917.

Though their achievements are manifold, Clark, Sr. and the Company have several especially notable ones to their credit which should not be neglected. The Company undertook the publishing of *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army* (1928), by Fred A. Shannon, after several attempts made by the author to have his book published failed because Civil War history was not in vogue then as it is at present. The book won the Pulitzer Prize for American history in 1929, to the credit of the author and the Company. Another prize-winning Clark publication was Clarence W. Alvord's *Mississippi Valley in British Politics* (1917), which received the Loubat Prize in 1918. Clark, Sr. was one of the founders of the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*,<sup>7</sup> the leading journal devoted exclusively to American history. The Company published and carried a part of the financial burden of *The Pacific Historical Review* from its inception in 1931 until it was undertaken by the University of California Press in 1937.

Some other of the more notable publications are: Otis E. Young's *The West of Philip St. George Cooke, 1809-1895* and Max L. Heyman's *Prudent Soldier: A Biography of Major-General E. R. S. Canby*; these are two of several biographical works on western American military figures. There are a number of monographic serials published by the Company, including the *Southwest Historical Series* in twelve volumes, edited by R. P. Bieber and LeRoy R. Hafen; the *Far West and the Rockies Series* in fifteen volumes, edited by LeRoy R. Hafen and his wife, Ann W. Hafen, which is scheduled for completion in 1961; and Hafen's *Old Northwest Historical Series*, which is still continuing.

Most of the publications of the Company are critically read by authorities on the subject of the book while it is still in manuscript; in some instances a book is submitted to several critics for reading prior to publication.

Some time ago historian Harold E. Briggs surveyed the historical writing on the Great Plains region for the period 1920-1946. The Arthur H. Clark Company had been responsible for the publishing of no fewer than twenty-four of the works mentioned by Briggs, and the Company was named as one of the three leaders in this area of book publishing, along with the Caxton Press and the University of Oklahoma Press.<sup>8</sup>

In all of the Company's catalogs these words of John Ruskin have appeared, which Clark, Sr. chose as representing his philosophy:

All works of quality must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture. Those things called dear are when justly estimated the cheapest. They are attended with much less profit to the artist than those things which everybody calls cheap. Beautiful forms and compositions are not made by chance nor can they ever in any material be made at small expense. A composition for cheapness, and not for excellence of workmanship, is the most frequent and certain cause for the rapid decay and entire destruction of arts and manufacture.

<sup>7</sup>*Loc. cit.*

<sup>8</sup>Harold E. Briggs, "An Appraisal of Historical Writing on the Great Plains Region Since 1920," *The Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XXXIV (June 1947) 83-100.

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It is pleasant to welcome Melvin J. Voigt back to California to his new position as University Librarian of the University of California at San Diego. A native of Southern California, Mr. Voigt was assistant librarian at the University of California, Berkeley, 1952-1958. Following a Fulbright year, 1958-1959, in Denmark, he became director of libraries and professor of library service at Kansas State University, from which position he went to UCSD.

Mr. Voigt's professional history makes his appointment especially appropriate to the University's new campus at San Diego (which is, in fact, in La Jolla) because of the initial science emphasis there. After taking a Bachelor's degree in mathematics from Bluffton College, Ohio, in 1933, he went on to the University of Michigan where he received both a Bachelor's and Master's degree in librarianship. From 1942 to 1946 he was director of the General Mills and of its publication research library. From 1946 to the time of his appointment at Berkeley, he was librarian and professor of library science at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh.

Wherever Mr. Voigt has been, he

## People

has associated himself with library instruction. He is remembered at Berkeley for his very successful course in science reference work, and it was this interest which led him to a study in the evaluation of scientific and technical abstracting and indexing services which he carried out in Denmark.

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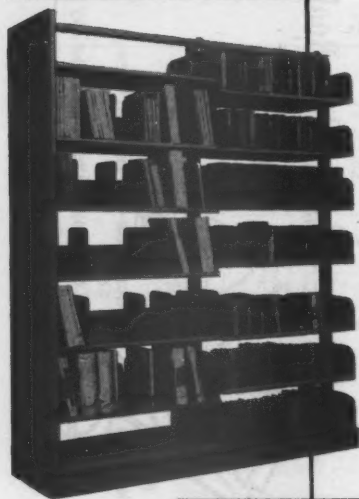
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